CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1.   A method of displaying an image comprising the steps of:

5   providing a matrix liquid crystal display;
           writing an image to the display;
           clearing the image from the display;
           flashing a light source; and
           repeating the steps of writing, clearing and
10   flashing to produce a second image.

2.   The method of displaying an image of claim 1 further comprising the steps of allowing the liquid crystal image to rotate towards an equilibrium prior to flashing the light source.

15 3.   The method of displaying an image of claim 2 wherein the flashing of the light source ends before the writing of the next image.

4.   The method of displaying an image of claim 2 wherein the flashing of the light source continues for a
20   specific time period of the writing of the next image.

5.   The method of displaying an image of claim 1 wherein the matrix liquid crystal display is an active matrix liquid crystal display having a plurality of pixel electrodes, a counterelectrode and an interposed
25   liquid crystal.

6.   The method of displaying an image of claim 5 wherein the step of clearing the image from the display comprises the step of intializing the pixel electrodes to a set voltage.

7. The method of displaying an image of claim 6 wherein the flash ends a set time period after the step of intializing the pixel electrodes to a set voltage.

8. The method of displaying an image of claim 1 wherein the clearing the image is varying the voltage of the counterelectrode.

9. The method of displaying an image of claim 8 wherein the flash ends a set time period after the step of varying of the counterelectrode.

10. A method of controlling a liquid crystal in a display comprising the following steps:
    providing an active matrix circuit having an array of transistor circuits formed in a first plane, each transistor circuit being connected to a pixel electrode in an array of pixel electrodes, and a counterelectrode panel extending in a second plane that is parallel to the first plane, such that the counterelectrode panel receives an applied voltage;
    switching the applied voltage to the counterelectrode panel after every subframe.

11. The method of Claim 10 wherein the voltage of the counterelectrode varies by twice the amplitude as the video.

12. A method of writing an image to a liquid crystal display comprising the steps of:
    providing an active matrix liquid crystal display having a plurality of pixel electrodes, a counterelectrode and an interposed liquid crystal
    setting a voltage to each pixel electrode;
    allowing the liquid crystal to rotate towards an equilibrium; and

flashing a backlight; and

initializing the pixel electrodes to a set voltage.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the liquid crystal is driven black and the pixel electrodes are initialized to a clear state.

14. The method of claim 12 further comprising the steps of:

repeating the setting, rotating, flashing and driving for each color subframe of the image; and

sensing the properties of the liquid crystal; and

heating the liquid crystal between frames when required.

15. The method of claim 12 further comprising the step of repeating the setting, rotating, flashing and driving for each color subframe of the image at a rate of over 165 subframes per second.

16. The method of claim 13 further comprising the steps of:

repeating the setting, rotating, flashing and driving for each color subframe of the image at a rate of over 165 subframes per second; and

sensing the properties of the liquid crystal; and

heating the liquid crystal between frames when required.

17.   ~~The method~~ of claim 16 further comprising the steps
       of:
              providing a portable display system having a
       housing carrying the liquid crystal display; and
5   operating at least at ~~15~~ MHz a memory card reader
       located within the housing for displaying video on the
       display from a memory card that docks with the card
       reader.

Add Q4

Add B5